

THE CRIMINAL COURT

George Johnson Sentenced to be Hung on Thursday, November 25th, Which is Thanksgiving Day for the Balance of the United States—The Grand Jury's Report. The County Home in Bad Condition

Pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening, the circuit criminal court of New Hanover county met yesterday at 10 a. m., Judge Sutton presiding.

An immense throng was present in court in anticipation that sentence of death would be passed upon George Johnson, colored, who was convicted on Friday of criminal assault on Bertha Brevington, on the 24th of last July.

Johnson had been brought in and sat in the prisoner's dock, and when court was called to order Solicitor Richardson said:

"If please your honor, Johnson is now in court. He has been tried and convicted of a capital crime and now sir, as a faithful officer, it becomes my painful duty to pray the judgment of the court."

"Stand up," said Mr. W. R. French, the clerk, addressing the prisoner, and when Johnson had stood up, Judge Sutton passed sentence as follows:

"George Johnson, the jury having convicted you of one of the highest crimes known to the law, the most painful duty of my life now devolves upon me. By your conduct you have forfeited your life to that law, which the jury by their verdict say you have violated. I have endeavored to give you a fair and impartial trial and I hope that some way of escape might be found for you from the fearful consequences of your crime; but the evidence was so direct, conclusive and overwhelming that there was but one course for the jury to follow and leave but the one remaining duty for me to perform. The judgment of the court is that the prisoner, George Johnson, be now remanded to the custody of the sheriff of New Hanover county, N. C., and by him safely kept until Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1897, and that on that day between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon the said sheriff of New Hanover county, N. C., will at such place of execution as may be appointed by law, hang the said George Johnson, by the neck until he is dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner looked dejected, but showed no sign of emotion and did not say a word. As soon as sentence was taken back to jail.

The court disposed of other cases as follows:

State vs. Mary J. Bunting, affray, defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of the costs. The defendant was recognized till the January term, to pay the costs by the week.

State vs. Rena Pearsall, colored, affray, defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of the costs.

State vs. Joe Johnson, colored, larceny, verdict not guilty.

State vs. Charles Wright, larceny, verdict not guilty.

State vs. Rena Davis, larceny, continued.

The grand jury, through its foreman, Mr. J. Alvis Walker, made its final report and Judge Sutton complimented them upon the work of the term and gave them their discharge. They reported that they considered 46 bills, found 31 true bills, 12 not true, and continued 3. They reported the jail as kept in excellent condition and the prisoners well treated. They recommended a change in the diet of the prisoners and suggested that the walls of the jail be scraped and whitewashed. They state that Mr. W. W. King, the jailer, is kind and humane to the prisoners and attentive to his duties. Concerning the county home the grand jury says:

"We visited the county home and found it an unclean condition; the wards for the colored are in an unhealthy condition, some of the inmates claim to be lousy and show sign of it. They claim they have not got clothing to change in so as to keep clean. The bedding is insufficient to keep the inmates warm; on crippled man having an old pad for a bed and a corn sack filled with grass for his bedding. We think the home is in an unhealthy condition and should be kept cleaner. The range is out of order and is of no service, and the stove is not in good order so that the kitchen can be kept clean. We find the pumps out of order, and the washing places for the inmates are not in use at all. We recommend that the house be put in a good, healthy condition and kept so. The heater for the house is out of order and is of no service to the inmates. And we recommend that the county physician be instructed to visit the county home twice a week, or oftener, if necessary. We find 30 inmates, 15 of whom are males. And we find the house in bad condition. The inmates say they have a plenty to eat of wholesome food, but we think the sick ought to have some nourishment."

The court at 4 p. m. adjourned sine die.

Mr. W. W. King and others are already getting up petitions to Governor Russell to commute the sentence of Johnson from death to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Judge Sutton and Solicitor Richardson were asked to sign the petition, but both refused to do so.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Southeastern Tariff Association Threatens to Increase Insurance Rates If the Department is Not Organized on a Different Basis—Volunteer Firemen Considered Back Number for a City This Size

Mr. James S. Middleton, of Atlanta, representative of the Southeastern Tariff Association, arrived in the city Friday to re-state the city. He called on the local board of underwriters and conferred with them, and the local board appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. Stedman, J. H. Boatwright and Charles C. Chadbourne, to go with Mr. Middleton before the city authorities to lay the matter before them.

Mr. Middleton and the committee had a conference yesterday with Mayor S. P. Wright and Mr. W. H. Chadbourne, chairman of the board of audit and finance. Captain Charles Schnibben, chief of the

fire department, was also present by invitation.

Mr. Middleton stated to the city representatives that owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the fire department as at present organized, it being a volunteer department, he had come here under instructions to increase the rate of fire insurance ten cents on the \$100 in the business part of the city, unless satisfactory arrangements could be made. He stated that the purpose of this conference was to ascertain what arrangements could be made to avoid an increase of the insurance rates.

Mr. Middleton was asked what suggestion he had to make to remedy the matter, and after his objections to the present system of the fire department had been made, he suggested a paid fire department. He said there was no objection to the equipments of the present department. He found the engines, reels, horses and hose and the hook and ladder and trucks first class, and since the fire alarm system had been rebuilt it was very satisfactory, but the need was for trained firemen. While the electric fire alarm system was being rebuilt this summer, the Southeastern Tariff Association sent an expert here to examine it and he did so without the knowledge of the city authorities or those engaged in the work. He went back and reported that the work was being done in a first class manner. Now the need was for a paid department. He said instead of increasing the insurance then, a reduction would be made instead. It was impossible to get regular attendance at fires or efficient work from volunteer firemen, hence the demand for a paid department with men on duty at all times, whose only business was that of firemen and nothing else.

Mr. Chadbourne said he had long been in favor of a paid department and a year ago he wanted to have a paid department.

It was estimated that the cost of a paid department would be \$6,000 more than the volunteer department, but it was the belief of all that more than that would be saved in the reduction of the insurance rates.

All those present concurred in the opinion that a paid department should be established, and Mayor Wright and Mr. Chadbourne said they would recommend the change to their respective boards.

Mr. Middleton was requested to put his suggestions in writing to be laid before the local board and the city authorities. After this had been agreed to, the conference ended.

Killed His Keeper
Robinson & Franklin's circus showed at Greensboro yesterday, and just about the time the parade was to start out yesterday morning, the big elephant, which is said to be the next largest elephant to "Jumbo," became enraged and killed his keeper. He caught him up with his trunk dashed him to the earth and then crushed the life out of the helpless man with his foot. The elephant then seized a bystander and gave him a throw but while he was hurt he suffered no serious harm.

The elephant was shot in the head and face several times but the bullets did not seem to have much effect upon him. Last night he was to have been put to death in another way, and it was announced that 25 cents admission would be charged for those who desired to witness the execution.

Judge Sutton Down on a Wife Beater
Before Judge Thomas H. Sutton in the criminal court on Thursday, Robert Stevenson, colored, pleaded guilty of wife beating. The court, thereupon, found the following facts: that the defendant on a number of occasions cruelly beat his wife in a most cruel, human and murderous manner, showing, if not an intention to murder her, a total disregard for her life or her personal injury. The judge, in rendering the sentence, made the following remarks:

"I have an unmitigated contempt for a wife beater. A man who would strike a woman does not deserve the name of a man and is entitled to, as the surely will receive, the universal execration of all good, brave and true men. This is more especially true if he lays his hands upon a woman unkindly; if that woman be his wife whom he has promised before God and man, at the marriage altar, to protect and defend. The woman whom this defendant has beaten and well nigh murdered is his wife, and after his first assault she lay silent, speechless and helpless before him and is now unable on account of her injuries, which the universal execration of all good, brave and true men, and is fatal, to attend upon this court and give the details of his long continued cruelty and her tale of woe, which she has suffered in the years of her married life with this defendant. Not satisfied with that, according to the evidence of the physician, the nurse and other witnesses, he choked her into a state of insensibility, tried to smother her with a pillow, and then crushed her breast which produced, as a natural result, internal hemorrhage, and then he beat and wounded her as to render her unconscious to the extent that life was despaired of and now hangs by a brittle thread and may yet result in her death and burial. That he has been in the habit of beating his wife in a cruel, inhuman and unmerciful manner there is no doubt, all of which she has heretofore refused to disclose on account of this monster called her husband. Such a one as the evidence discloses this defendant to be is not entitled to and will receive no sympathy at my hands, as much as I lean toward the side of the distressed and the mercy side of my composition is always toward him or her who pleads for mercy; yet, in a case like this, and in all cases of a similar character, he needs expect no help from me. It is, therefore, the judgment of the court that the defendant, Robert Stevenson, be confined in the county work house of New Hanover county at hard labor for two years, with leave to the county commissioners to pay for such portion of the said term as will or may be sufficient to reimburse and indemnify the county for the costs incurred in this case."

THE PENITENTIARY

Report of Col. Thomas S. Evans Who Has Been in Raleigh a Month as an Expert, Examining the Books—He States That the Institution Has Never Been Self Sustaining—The Directors to Meet Tuesday

Colonel Thomas S. Evans, the well known expert accountant of this city, has been in Raleigh for a month, having been engaged by Governor D. L. Russell to examine the books of the state penitentiary for the past four years—1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. H. Chadbourne, of this city, chairman of the penitentiary finance committee, for the purpose of going into the resources and expenses of the penitentiary, with a view to ascertaining if the institution was self-sustaining.

Colonel Evans has finished his examination of the books and has returned to the city from the state capital. On yesterday he submitted his report to Mr. Chadbourne, and it is as follows:

To the Board of Directors, North Carolina Penitentiary.

Gentlemen: Having performed the duty assigned me by carefully examining the books of your institution, I beg to report that the Penitentiary has never yet been self-sustaining.

That the expenses for the year 1896, exceed the receipts from all industrial operations to the extent of \$4,541.53

That the expenses for the year 1895, exceed the receipts from all industrial operations to the extent of \$11,908.00

That in Commencement of 1893, March 15th, the property account or assets amounted to \$104,004.28

And that the appropriations received before January, 1896, amounted to \$74,158.71

Making together, \$178,162.99

And that at the end of the period, March 15th, 1897, the value of the assets was only \$74,014.48

Showing decrease of assets to March 15th, 1897, \$104,148.51

Receipts and Expenditures, North Carolina Penitentiary, 1894-96.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total expenditures to December 30th, 1896.	\$136,090.15	\$150,228.73	
Of which is incurred in December therefore belongs to the preceding year's expenses.	14,138.71	9,732.82	
For the current year.	\$121,951.44	\$140,504.91	
This sum being expenses for the period, although at this date are unpaid, must be added to show the expenses for the whole year.	9,732.82	17,807.39	
Showing the whole expenses for years.	\$131,684.26	\$158,312.30	
Received from labor, sales, etc., including all industry.	56,083.73	146,320.24	
Expenses in excess of total receipts.	\$4,541.53	\$11,992.06	
Appropriations.	\$44,188.71	\$5,000.00	

Comparative statement of condition of Assets in the commencement and termination of terms, 1893 and 1897.

	1893.	1897.
Treasury.	\$5,573.20	\$2,147.29
Bank.	1,167.19	1,167.19
Drawers.	75.04	
Collected bills.	6,278.36	3,127.71
Crops.	62,126.90	27,081.19
Live stock.	20,157.50	56,324.10
Bricks.	8,825.00	3,657.00
Aggregate.	\$104,004.28	\$74,014.48
Appropriations \$10,000.00		
" " 15,000.00		
" " 5,000.00		
Values received before March 15th, 1897.	\$178,162.99	
Values remain on March 15, 1897.	\$74,014.48	

Values therefore absorbed to March 15, 1897, \$104,148.51

Mr. Chadbourne will leave here tomorrow to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the penitentiary which meets in Raleigh tomorrow night. He will take the report with him and submit it to the directors as the result of Colonel Evans' thorough examination of the books.

Mr. Chadbourne last night stated that he had recommended the employment of a democrat to examine the books so that there could be no reason for saying that the report was not fair. The democratic administration has frequently asserted that the penitentiary was self-sustaining and the republicans have asserted otherwise.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the one made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Is Bicycle Riding by Women Injurious?

(Norfolk Virginian.)

Mrs. Etta Hudders, the lecturer on health and science, has something to say in the New York Times in the way of suggestions to women who ride bicycles. She says that the main trouble with them is that they are not let their bodies sway with the wheel, as they should; consequently they "do not get the exercise they should have in riding, do not exercise enough muscles, do strain themselves—receive too much exercise of a wrong kind in riding back instead of going with the wheel, becoming one with it, as a good horseback rider will do with a horse."

She declares that women should not indulge in very long bicycle rides, and that women who are given to long rides are almost invariably frail and unhealthy. She gives the following experience as follows: "When I had entirely recovered from all effects of the ride I still had a strained hungry look on my face that I notice all the time. I was asked, 'What made me look so ill?'"

According to Mrs. Hudders the hardest and most wearing riding is against the wind. The nervous strain of looking out for vehicles is very wearing. Women should ride in the country, when they can.

The best wheeling dress, says she, is a pretty divided skirt, kilt plaited, a wide box plait covering the opening in the front, and a little eon jacket, low bodied, with a thin lisle thread underneath. "But of all abominations," she says, "thin stockings are the worst on the wheel."

Mrs. Hudders is a woman of authority on health as it relates to women, and what she says is here is worthy of consideration.

WILLINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT.

Receipts of cotton today—4,234 bales. Receipts same day last year—3,616 bales. This season's receipts to date—110,597 bales.

Receipts to same date last year—54,363 bales.

The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange.

Cotton firm.

Ordinary 5-16

Good ordinary 5-16

Low middling 5-16

Middling 5-16

Good middling 5-16

Same day

NAVAL STORES.

Sprits turpentine—Nothing doing.

Rosin firm at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Tar firm at \$1.50.

Crude turpentine quiet; hard \$1.50; soft \$1.40; V. P. 1.30. [Brokers quote sales at \$1.40 and \$1.50.]

Prices same day last year—Sprits turpentine at \$1.40 and \$1.50; rosin \$1.40 and \$1.50; crude turpentine \$1.30, \$1.40 and \$1.50.

Receipts today—163 casks sprits turpentine, 579 barrels rosin, 417 barrels tar, 69 barrels crude turpentine.

Recent date last year—54 casks sprits turpentine, 274 barrels rosin, 200 barrels tar, 38 barrels crude turpentine.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Peanuts—North Carolina, prime \$5.00 per bushel; extra prime, 65; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra prime, 40c. Rice—Uplands, 60c; lowlands, \$1.10. Corn—47c. North Carolina Bacon—Hams, 10c; shoulders, 6c; sides, 7c. Chickens—1.00; turkeys, 1.00; geese, 1.00; ducks, 1.00. Eggs—Dull at 14c.

Shingles—Per 1,000 five inch hearts and six inch, \$1.10 and \$1.20. Timber at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 1,000 feet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL.

New York, October 16.—Noon—Money on call nominally at 4 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 4 1/2 for demand, 4 1/2 for 30 days, 4 1/2 for 60 days, 4 1/2 for 90 days. Rates 4 1/2 for 180 days, and 4 1/2 for 360 days. Commercial bills \$4.81. Silver certificates 44 1/2. Bonds—Railroad bonds firm; government bonds firm.

STOCKS.

Atchafalpa, 13 1/2; W. & L. E., 17 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 21 1/2; Adams Ex., 11 1/2; Chic. & Alton, 15; American Ex., 15; Chic. & N. W., 30; United States, 41; Del. & Hudson, 11 1/2; Wells Fav., 10 1/2; Del. & W., 13 1/2; Am. Cot. Oil, 21 1/2; Port Wayne, 16 1/2; Am. Cot. Oil, 21 1/2; Illinois Central, 10 1/2; Am. Tobacco, 8 1/2; L. & N., 53 1/2; Am. Tobacco, 8 1/2; Manhattan, 10 1/2; Chicago Gas, 30 1/2; Mobile & Ohio, 22 1/2; Gen. Electric, 33 1/2; N. Y. Central, 92 1/2; Lead, 33 1/2; Pittsburgh, 18 1/2; Nat. Lin. Oil, 16 1/2; Reading, 14 1/2; Pac. Mail, 32 1/2; Southern Ry., 10; Pullman Pal., 17 1/2; South Ry., 30 1/2; Silver Cer., 58 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 11 1/2; Sugar, 13 1/2; U. S. & G., 7 1/2; C. & N. W., 25 1/2; Wash. & P., 13 1/2; West. Union, 57 1/2.

BONDS.

U. S. N. 4's reg. 120 1/2; L. & N. Un's 4's, 83; U. S. N. 4's reg. 120 1/2; Missouri 4's, 100; U. S. 4's, 112; N. J. Cen. 5's, 113 1/2; U. S. 4's, 114; Am. Gov. 4's, 109 1/2; U. S. 5's reg. 114 1/2; Pa. 6's of '96, 102 1/2; U. S. 5's, 115 1/2; S. Caro. non-fu., 4; Ala. Class A, 107; Tenn. N. set 3's, 85 1/2; Ala. Class C, 98; Union Pa. 1's, 101 1/2; Ala. Currency, 98; Va. Cen., 66; La. N. Cen. 4's, 96; Va. deferred, 4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, October 16.—2 p. m.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices lowest; American middling fair 11-12; good middling 13-14; American middling 3 1/2-14; low middling 3 1/2-14; good ordinary 3 1/2-14; ordinary 3 1/2-14. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,900 bales American. Receipts 8,000, of which 6,100 were American. Futures opened easy with a moderate demand and closed easy. American middling low middling closed: October 3 23-64 sellers; October and November 3 23-64 sellers; November and December 3 23-64 sellers; December and January 3 23-64 sellers; January and February 3 23-64 sellers; February and March 3 23-64 sellers; March and April 3 23-64 sellers; April and May 3 23-64 sellers; May and June 3 23-64 sellers; June and July 3 23-64 sellers; July and August 3 23-64 sellers.

New York, October 16.—Cotton easy; middling 16-16 1/2; low middling 15-15 1/2; receipts 2,666; forwarded 50; spinners 41; stock 52,331.

Total today: Net receipts 47,363; exports to Great Britain 22,453; France 21,725; to the continent 26,216; stock 52,331.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts 443,600; exports to Great Britain 217,225; to France 102,250; to the continent 276,160.

Futures opened easy; sales 11,000 bales; January 6 1/2; March 6 1/2; May 6 1/2; July 6 1/2; September 6 1/2; November 6 1/2; December 6 1/2.

Futures closed steady; sales 99,200 bales, closing prices: January 6 1/2; February 6 1/2; March 6 1/2; April 6 1/2; May 6 1/2; June 6 1/2; July 6 1/2; August 6 1/2; September 6 1/2; October 6 1/2; November 6 1/2; December 6 1/2.

Cotton, spot easy; middling uplands 6 1/2-16; middling gulf 6 1/2-16; sales 41 bales.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Galveston—Easy at 6c; net receipts 1,517.

Baltimore—Nominal at 6c; net receipts 4,083.

Boston—Quiet at 6 1/2-16c; net receipts 3,910.

Wilmington—Dull at 5 1/2c; net receipts 4,324.

Philadelphia—Dull at 6 1/2-16c; net receipts 8,910.

Savannah—Quiet at 5 1/2c; net receipts 3,350.

New Orleans—Weak at 6c; net receipts 8,910.

Mobile—Quiet at 5 1/2c; net receipts 1,974.

Memphis—Steady at 5 1/2-16c; net receipts 3,638.

St. Louis—Quiet at 5 1/2-16c; net receipts 3,638.

Charleston—Quiet at 5 1/2-16c; net receipts 3,638.

Cincinnati—Steady at 6 1/2c; net receipts 4,324.

Louisville—Quiet at 6 1/2-16c.

St. Louis—Quiet at 6c; net receipts 787.

Houston—Quiet at 5 1/2-16c; net receipts 8,270.

Chicago, October 15.—The leading futures were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—				
October	91 1/2	92 1/2	91	92 1/2
December	89 1/2	90	89	89 1/2
May	89 1/2	90	89	89 1/2
Oats—				
October	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
December	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
May	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
October	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
December	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
May	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
December	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
January	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lard, per 100 lbs.				
December	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
January	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.				
October	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
December	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
January	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter straights, \$4.00 to \$4.10; spring				

patents, \$4.00 to \$4.10; No. 2 yellow corn, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 3 yellow corn, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 4 yellow corn, \$2.20 to \$2.30; No. 5 yellow corn, \$2.10 to \$2.20; No. 6 yellow corn, \$2.00 to \$2.10; No. 7 yellow corn, \$1.90 to \$2.00; No. 8 yellow corn, \$1.80 to \$1.90; No. 9 yellow corn, \$1.70 to \$1.80; No. 10 yellow corn, \$1.60 to \$1.70; No. 11 yellow corn, \$1.50 to \$1.60; No. 12 yellow corn, \$1.40 to \$1.50; No. 13 yellow corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40; No. 14 yellow corn, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 15 yellow corn, \$1.10 to \$1.20; No. 16 yellow corn, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 17 yellow corn, \$0.90 to \$1.00; No. 18 yellow corn, \$0.80 to \$0.90; No. 19 yellow corn, \$0.70 to \$0.80; No. 20 yellow corn, \$0.60 to \$0.70; No. 21 yellow corn, \$0.50 to \$0.60; No. 22 yellow corn, \$0.40 to \$0.50; No. 23 yellow corn, \$0.30 to \$0.40; No. 24 yellow corn, \$0.20 to \$0.30; No. 25 yellow corn, \$0.10 to \$0.20; No. 26 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 27 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 28 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 29 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 30 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 31 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 32 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 33 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 34 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 35 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 36 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 37 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 38 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 39 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 40 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 41 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 42 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 43 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 44 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 45 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 46 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 47 yellow corn, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 4